

# COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

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Vol. I.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1823.

[No. 74.]

**PUBLISHED**  
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY  
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**Book Printing.**  
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Dec. 5

**Education for the Deaf & Dumb.**  
The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,  
being now completely organized, and under the  
care of DAVID G. SEIXAS, an experienced teacher  
of that description of persons, is ready for the reception  
of pupils. Applications made by parents or  
guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will  
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RICHARD POWELL, No. 115, South Ninth street  
WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South High  
street.  
WILLIAM PRICE, No. 36, North Ninth street  
N. C. NANCY, corner of Fifth and Powell  
streets.  
JOHN SWIFT, No. 31 South Sixth street.  
Committee of General Superintendence.  
Aug. 3—

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Schimmel's Whisky and Holland Gin, very old.  
Schimmel's Holland Gin.  
Old Emsworth and Cork Irish Whiskey.  
A few demijohns Raspberry do.  
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Old Red Port, finely crusted, in bottles.  
Do. do. on draught.  
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Best green and black Tea.

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For family use.  
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Also, BY WHOLESALE,  
Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin and Spirits, by the  
cask.  
A few qr. casks L. P. Madeira Wine, suitable for pri-  
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Superior white Havana Sugar, in half boxes for fami-  
lies.  
Bristol Porter and Wine Bottles by the hamper.  
APPLY AS ABOVE.  
TWS—1m

**BIGELOW'S SEQUEL.**  
JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL, No. 88,  
Chesnut street, A Treatise on the Materia Medica, in-  
tended as a Sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United  
States: being an account of the origin, qualities, and  
Medical use of the articles and compounds which consti-  
tute that work, with their modes of prescription and ad-  
ministration. By James Bigelow, M. D. &c.  
ALSO FOR SALE,  
An Essay on the Law of Patents for New Inventions.  
By Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq.  
For sale as above.  
An Introduction to Chemistry, with practical ques-  
tions, designed for beginners in the science, from the  
latest and most approved authors; to which is added, a  
Dictionary of Terms. By John Ruggles Colting, Lec-  
turer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemis-  
try and Botany. Nov. 12—tf

**SIMOND'S SWITZERLAND.**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,  
BY E. LITTELL,  
No. 88, Chesnut street,  
**SWITZERLAND:**  
A journal of a tour and residence in that coun-  
try in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819.  
Followed by an Historical Sketch on the Manners and  
Customs of Ancient and Modern Helvetia, in which  
the events of our own time are fully detailed;  
together with the causes to which they  
may be referred.  
BY L. SIMOND,  
Author of "A Tour and Residence in Great Britain, dur-  
ing the years 1810 and 1811."  
IN 2 VOLS.  
Nov. 21—tf

**200 Pieces**  
**CHINESE**  
**ELEGANT SATIN DAMASKS,**  
In sets at a low Price,  
FOR SALE BY  
HENRY SIMPSON,  
No. 26, N. Front Street.  
Dec. 17, 3t

**SONGS OF ZION.**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
E. LITTELL,  
No. 88, CHESNUT STREET,  
Songs of Zion, being Imitations of Psalms, by  
JAMES MCVIGHER.  
Jan. 2d.

**ADAMS & BURTON,**  
Bookbinders,  
No. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.

All orders in their line thankfully received, and execu-  
ted with neatness, on the most liberal terms.  
Nov. 2—tf

**COMMON PRAYER BOOK.**  
STANDARD EDITION.  
JUST published and for sale by S. POTTER & Co  
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87 Chesnut street, first  
door below Third street.  
The above is the edition mentioned in the following  
CANON passed in the General Convention of the Pro-  
testant Episcopal Church, October, 1821.  
"Providing for a new, more complete, and correct  
standard of the Book of Common Prayer."  
"The edition of the Book of Common Prayer chosen by  
the Committee appointed by this Convention, and au-  
thenticated by their certificate, shall, after the pub-  
lication thereof, be taken and received as the stand-  
ard."

The following is the certificate referred to.  
We certify that the above edition of the Book of Com-  
mon Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, &c.  
&c. is published as the standard edition of said book.  
WILLIAM WHITE.  
FREDERICK BEASLY.  
BIRD WILSON.  
WILLIAM MEREDITH.  
Committee of the General Convention.  
Very cheap editions of the Book of Common Prayer  
may be had as above. As also a great variety of edi-  
tions in super extra, fancy and plain bindings.  
Dec 19—3t

**LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.**  
W. W. WOODWARD,  
S. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets, has just re-  
ceived and for sale,  
A new and elegant edition of *Lights and*  
*Shadows of Scottish Life.*  
Dec. 14—3t

**THE AUTHOR'S JEWEL.**  
Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:  
BE it remembered, that on the eleventh  
day of December, in the Forty Seventh  
year of the Independence of the United  
States of America, A. D. 1822, STEPHEN  
JACKSON, of the said District, hath deposited  
in this office the Title of a book, the  
right whereof he claims as Author in the  
words following, to wit:

THE AUTHOR'S JEWEL. Consisting of Essays, miscel-  
laneous, literary and moral; by S. JACKSON.  
Tentative idea, qua me quoque posita  
Tollere homo, victorque vicum volitare per ora.  
Virgil.  
Here wear this Jewel for me, 'tis my picture.  
Shakespeare.  
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United  
States, intitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learn-  
ing, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books,  
to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the  
Times therein mentioned."—And also the Act, entitled,  
"An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled 'An act for  
the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Cop-  
ies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Prop-  
rietors of such Copies during the times therein men-  
tioned,' and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of  
designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

D. CALDWELL,  
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.  
Dec. 12—4w

**Poplar Plank, &c.**  
3000 FEET 2 inch Poplar Plank fit for chair  
bottoms.  
7000 lbs. well dried Carolina Moss.  
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50 Barrels of Pitch.  
50 do. Rosin.  
100 do. Tar. Received, and for Sale by  
JAMES PATTON, Jr.  
No. 23, N. Front Street.  
Dec. 12, 3t

**The Remains of**  
**HENRY KIRK WHITE.**  
Just received and for sale by  
E. LITTELL,  
No. 88, Chesnut Street,  
The Remains of Henry Kirk White, of Nottingham,  
late of St. John's College, Cambridge; with an account  
of his Life, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.  
Dec. 17, 3t

**Episcopal Almanac,**  
**FOR 1823.**  
CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical  
calculations, a succession of American Bishops—an  
accurate notice of all the festivals and fasts of the  
Church—a list of Clergy, Societies, &c. &c. with much  
other useful matter—  
This day is Received and for Sale, by  
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Book and Stationary Store, No. 87, Chesnut Street,  
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Where may be had the Episcopal Manual, second  
edition, by the Rev. Wm. Wilmer, Episcopal Chant  
Book, by the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg.

**Bibles and Prayer Books.**  
With and without engravings, of various sizes, in  
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This day is received and for sale by  
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order of the Honorable J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of  
War, under the command of Major S. H. Long of the  
United States Topographical Engineers; completed  
from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other  
gentlemen of the party.  
By Edwin James Botanist and Geologist to the Ex-  
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Jan. 4—6t

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**THOMAS DESILVER,**  
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Nov. 12—dtf

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societies. Nov. 23—tf

**THE OHIO NAVIGATOR.**  
Will be published on Monday next,  
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THOMAS DESILVER,  
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**Jesus Christ and Him Crucified.**  
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**Jesus Christ and Him Crucified,**  
Being a view of the Unity, the Divinity of Christ,  
the Atonement, and the Character and Influences of the  
Holy Spirit; together with reference to the great body  
of texts used by Magel, Simpson and Jones. By the  
Rev. BENJAMIN ALLEN, Rector of St. Paul's  
Church, Philadelphia. Jan. 4—6t

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Festivals and Fasts, and other occasions of the Church.  
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Orders for the above work thankfully received and  
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Jan. 2—6t

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Book Printing, Cards, Blanks, Circulars, Handbills,  
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Thomas Sergeant, Esq. &c. In 1 vol. 8vo.  
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dren, Mrs. Chappone's and Bennett's Letters, Father's  
Gift, Young's, Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons,  
Blair's Grave, Hoare's Young Traveller, Trifles for  
Youth, Dodd's Beauties of Shakespeare, Vicar of Wake-  
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Aikenides Pleasures of the Imagination, Irvine's  
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Jan. 24 3t

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The Life of Brainerd, the celebrated Missionary  
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Dec. 14—dtf

**Bracebridge Hall,**  
NEW EDITION,  
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Advertisement to this Edition:  
"The Manuscript for the first edition of this work was  
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suffering under a long and obstinate indisposition, and  
much depression of spirit. He was conscious of the im-  
perfection of the work, but was advised by his physicians  
to commit it to the press, and relieve his mind from it, as  
a necessary step to the recovery of his health. In the  
course of publication in England, however, an improved  
state of health and spirits enabled him to make considerable  
alterations and additions; which will account for the  
material difference that will be perceived between the  
first and second editions of the work, as published in Amer-  
ica." Dec. 10—dtf

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**New English Drama.**  
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10. Duenna  
11. Alexander the Gr.  
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13. Hamlet  
14. Venice Preserved  
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17. Love in a Village  
18. Way to Keep Him  
19. Castle Spire  
20. Maid of the Mill  
21. Claudine Mar-  
riage  
22. Soldier's Daughter  
23. Othello  
24. Distressed Mother  
25. Provoked Husband  
26. Deaf and Dumb  
27. Busy Body  
28. Belle's Stratagem  
29. Romeo and Juliet  
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Wife  
32. Road to Ruin  
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Those marked thus \* are farces or melo-dramas,  
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Dec. 5—dtf

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Presbyter of the Episcopal Church.  
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Urquhart on Classical Learning  
Barrow on Belles Lettres and Logic  
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Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. calf gilt, Lond. ed.  
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary  
S. S. Smith's Moral and Political Philosophy  
Tooke's Diversions of Purley  
Dubson's Life of Petrarch, 1 vol. 8vo  
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Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments  
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Where may be had a general assortment of  
**BOOKS AND STATIONARY,**  
On the most liberal terms.  
Nov. 21—dtf





# Columbian Observer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1823.

## Deaf and Dumb.

We invite the special attention of the Legislature, to the fact disclosed in the communication of our Correspondent, "A Looker On," in this day's *Observer*. It is hardly to be supposed, that the Legislature ever intended to be guilty of the absurdity of appropriating a public fund for the Education of Idiots!! Yet have the Pennsylvania Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, deliberately acted on this preposterous supposition. They have taken one or more Idiots into their school, on the charitable funds of the State, in order to complete the number of pupils required by law! This disgraceful fact speaks volumes, as to the motives and incompetency of the Institution alluded to. Since Mr. Seixas was compelled (by the foulest persecution ever waged by rank, pride and aristocracy against merit and republicanism!) to leave that school, the managers, with all their cunning, wealth, skill and ingenuity, have never been able to bring before the public an exhibition of the progress made by their pupils in knowledge and improvement. They remain secluded in their castle of Aristocracy, the mute and unhappy victims to the malice and pride of the persecutors of Mr. Seixas; while, on the contrary, this highly educated and amiable man has brought his pupils before the public twice—once in Philadelphia, and once before the Legislature of New Jersey, where their rapid progress and proficiency in knowledge, excited universal astonishment and pleasure. The members of the Legislature will soon have an opportunity to judge for themselves upon this point. In the mean time, we would solicit their marked attention to all the circumstances connected with the malignant persecution of Mr. Seixas, and the prostration of all his benevolent schemes, as far as their power could accomplish it. That persecution was the work of an aristocratic and haughty spirit, bent on the humiliation of an independent, worthy, and ingenious man, whose real Democracy and pure principles forbade him to cringe before the frowning arrogance of self-created lords. We trust, the great merits of the individual, the benevolent object of his labours, the unparalleled cruelty of his persecution, and the cause of justice, will assure him a portion of the public funds.

## General Smyth's Answer to Mr. Adams.

We invite the special attention of the reader to the interesting Letter of General Smyth, in refutation of the sophistries of John Q. Adams, the publication of which we this day commence in our outer form. The reasonings, facts and principles, which pervade this important document are of the most elevated character of sound democracy, and peculiarly calculated to give the people, a just view of the ambition and aristocracy of John Quincy Adams, and the family from which he sprung. The cunning and adroitness of a controversial writer, which the friends of Mr. Adams so extravagantly extol, will be found as dust before the wind, when met by the omnipotent force of truth, facts, and the genuine maxims of liberty, such as is contained in the Letter of General Smyth.

## Derogatory Association.

The *Evening Register* (a Hartford-Convention paper, devoted to the Adams Family) has come out with a biographical outline of General Jackson, and concludes by expressing a wish that General Jackson be Vice President! This is both liberal and patriotic! General Jackson Vice President under John Quincy Adams!—The conjunction is forced, unnatural, improbable, and too derogatory to the *Hero of Orleans* ever to be accomplished. We think we know something of the principles of Gen. Jackson; and we feel no hesitation in affirming, that he is incapable of such a disgraceful compromise of honour, principle and patriotism. Never would that immortal man uphold the *corrupt* administration of J. Q. Adams. He would sooner go through another Creek War, or vanquish another army of British mercenaries! The subject, however, does not require a denial. No man who knows Gen. Jackson, either personally or by repute, but knows him incapable of such a prostitution. This is a weak device of the ambition of Mr. Adams, who says, "if you, General Jackson, will support me, you shall be Vice President." Such an overture betrays more ambition, folly, meanness, and corruption, than we even supposed Mr. Adams to be capable of.

## CORPORATIONS.

"Is it possible," said an intelligent man from the western part of the state to the Editor of this paper, a few days ago—"Is it possible that a Democratic Legislature, such as we now have, are going to incorporate three fourths of the community? Do they know that every charter they grant to a company, takes so much liberty from the other citizens? I am as strong a Democrat as any of them, but I would rather have a King than so many Corporations! In all directions, they are eating up the fat of the land, gathering taxes from the people, and making a nobility of their members. Good God! what shall we come to at this rate! You talk about the Pope! I would rather have fifty Popes than one corporation. A Pope is a single man; but a corporation is a monster with as many heads and hands (but no heart) as there are members belonging to it. If you would do your country a lasting service, and preserve the principles of '76, admonish the people of the pernicious consequences that flow from the exclusive privileges of corporations! Now is the time to stop, or we may forever bid farewell to liberty!"

Upon hearing this, I became alarmed, and caught up from my desk the work of that good old Democrat, John Taylor, of Virginia, and read as follows:

"Charters command their subjects to exclaim, 'Oh, Monopoly! live as long as the law pleases!' If the law can bestow exist-

ence for one year, it may for a million. It may give perpetual life to whatever metaphysical being it can create; and charter is so moderate, as to claim a right to live out the whole life allowed by law. Once created, it pretends to independence of its god, law; to independence of law's god, constitution; and to independence of constitution's god, the nation.

"These pretensions are not extravagant; for if a government is so contrived, as that its members can take the charters which they make, these charters will live as long as the government lives. A maker of laws, to enrich himself, which cannot be repealed, is a far greater power than a maker of constitutions. Constitutions are tenants at will; the tenure of charters is not even limited by good behaviour, or liable to be annulled by impeachment and conviction of treason. A Legislature, by charters here and charters there, can so reed up present or future ages, that the long possession of these tenants for years will become a settled right, and the remainder-man will forget his reversion."

"Charters strew the face of the country with huts and penury."

In fine, Charters are above the law, superior to the constitution, and despoils over the RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN!

What must be the opinion entertained by foreigners of the highest officers of our government, when they see a man like John Q. Adams, the Secretary of State, indulging in such security as disgraces his Electioneering Letter in reply to Gen. Smyth's!

"The *kenel newspapers of the present day!*"

Now when we consider that Mr. Adams is a man proud by nature, aristocratic on principle, and ambitious of being thought the model of perfect politeness, good breeding, and court manners, we cannot but feel astonished at his indulging in a strain of ribaldry so entirely derogatory to his exalted character. When we consider too, his natural dignity—the inflexible sweetness of his temper—the blandness of his deportment—the amiable benevolence of his heart, and his high birth—his great rank—his courtly education, having been bred among Kings and Princes—we are overcome with pure and simple wonder! We are not surprised, that the virgin columns of the National Gazette, should with deep blushes of shame, reject the foul stain of rhetorical ribaldry. Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. L. L. D. Professor of Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, member of the Philosophical Society, &c. &c. is of a character altogether too dignified, polished, courtly, gentlemanly, and refined, to be so low an effusion of electioneering chagrin. We give that recondite, amiable, and decorous Editor our hearty and unqualified applause, for his clerical aversion to scurrilous epithets. He has set a bright example to a dark age! We condole sincerely with the family connexions of Mr. Adams, for his falling off from the courtly chastity of expression peculiar to his whole race. We remember his worthy father seldom committed this sin against decorum and good manners. We believe he did not call Mr. Hamilton a "Liar" more than one hundred times in his correspondence. And for this he had the authority and example of all the Statesmen and Orators, and Editors of Great Britain! Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and even the suicide Londonderry, never went beyond this gentlemanly epithet of "Liar." The word certainly has a sweet and amiable sound, and will become the chaste and modest lips of a virtuous courtier. Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. L. L. D. &c. &c. deserves however, the unfeigned thanks of the vulgar, for having made an effort to substitute in its place, a more classical and Roman term, significant of the same thing. To say a man is guilty of "Mendacity," instead of calling him a "Liar," evidently expresses that he has adhered strictly to the truth. So likewise the Ministry in the House of Commons, who always elegantly declare "they do not mean to say, the gentleman who last spoke was a 'Liar,' but they beg leave to say he has not told the truth!"

The age, is however, on the improving order, and we hope Mr. Adams, and his *kenel* Editor, will not give repose to their *kenel* pens, while they can thus contribute to refine, polish, and enlighten us.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

## To the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

I find by the news papers that numerous petitions are presented for charters and the renewal of Bank charters. All charters are grounded on exclusive privileges which diminish the rights of the citizens as they incorporate the rights of corporation, which the Legislature ought to be very cautious of granting. It is creating governments within a government, and it appears to me that if these states and the U. States continue to grant them so freely as they have done, that one half of the community will be chartered, to the great disadvantage of the other half. (For instance 12 or 13 banks in the district of Columbia.) I never knew a chartered body of men who would not do in their corporate capacity, what they would not dare to do as individuals. Self interest is generally the cause of application for charters, and in most instances, it will appear that individuals enter into speculations and lay out large sums of money, and find that their plans are not likely

to answer their first speculations. They then apply for a charter to cover their bad speculations. The charter authorizes a division of their stock into shares, while they pull up the great advantage to be derived from their stock. The community are but too often gulled by specious appearances of gain, and they purchase it. The original proprietors of the scheme sell out, and the stock falls, to the great loss of the purchasers, and the charter is a mantle to cover the original projects of the scheme. A number of instances of this kind have taken place in this state, as well as other states; therefore, the Legislature ought not to grant charters where the benefits to be derived are not for the community at large, namely, for roads and rivers, which all are interested in. By the laws of this state there is no limit to the number of men associating together in business, as is in England, therefore, why do they require a charter, they can sue and be sued; the truth is, they require it to save their individual property, and the loss when it happens, falls on the community.

The proofs of this are innumerable; for instance the litter of banks who are now shut up, whose notes are in the hands of individuals unpaid, and perhaps never will be paid; such is the case, that robbery has been committed by law; I flatter myself that the present, and any future Legislature will countenance such acts as have to disgrace our statute books.

The litter of banks was born in sin and brought forth in iniquity. I trust not one of them will obtain a renewal of charter. In two former numbers, I have shown the disgraceful manner in which most of them have been conducted. The banks in which the state have a deep interest, have sufficient capital to serve the commercial as well as manufacturing interest of the state, by the continuance of those petty banking shops; the circulation of their worthless paper stops the circulation of the state paper, that it is met by them at the river Schuylkill.

As long as this is the case the state cannot expect to profit by their dividends as formerly; those country banks are kept up by the interest of their Presidents, Clerks and Directors. From such paper shops, as those have been, good Lord defend us!

A SOLDIER OF 1775.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

## Mr. Editor,

I perceive you have come out manfully for our Hero JACKSON as the next President. Come, this looks like doing business; and I like you more than any of our sneaky Editors, who simmer in unmeaning phrase, as they give an occasional peep behind the curtain. Hang it, I wish we had more Editors of your pluck, who dare come out, and proclaim JACKSON, our next President. JACKSON—the last of the Revolutionary Heroes! the defender of his country! The victor over Wellington's Invincibles! The great statesman! and the Intrepid Soldier! Let me tell you, 'tis nobly done, and if the people follow your example, we shall again enjoy the days of our immortal Washington's government.

For one, I say, (and I am an old soldier of '76)

HUZZA! FOR JACKSON.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

## DEAF AND DUMB.

### Mr. Editor,

I observe a laboured report drawn up by the directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and presented to the Legislature at Harrisburgh; the obvious wish is, to present such a view of the state of the Institution, as to impose on the minds of the Legislature and the public, a belief of its prosperous and flourishing condition; and to prevent any Legislative aid being extended to a rival Institution. The writer of this observes with no small degree of surprise, the name of at least one, a lad, (Joseph Hare,) who is known to him to be a decided Idiot, and incapable of receiving any useful instruction, how many of the others lately received may likewise be so, he is not prepared to say.

The object of this deception, is to swell the list of pensioners of the state to its full amount if possible, but this not succeeding to the extent of their wishes, another deception is attempted to be practised, by stating that "applications for the admission of pupils to the full amount provided for by the state have been received, and that they are daily expected from the distant counties." Comment upon this is unnecessary—the people will see and judge for themselves.

A LOOKER-ON.

From a Correspondent at Washington.

January — 1823.

The holidays being over, and our good people having paid Mr. Monroe their due respects at the commencement of the new year. I am again enabled to take a brief view of the political ground, for your satisfaction. Even the most ardent friends of Mr. Crawford, though they do not despair of his success, yet evidently begin to droop; while on the other hand, Mr. Adams has not yet gained enough on the public to make him look even a little respectable as a candidate. By the way, I must tell you that Mr. Calhoun no longer thinks of himself as a candidate, but is very busy electioneering for Mr. Adams, to whom he means to transfer all his influence, on condition of being made Prime Minister, or Secretary of State. But Mr. Adams, I must tell you as the candid opinion of the most acute politicians here, stands no more chance of the Presidency than I do. It is ascertained beyond a doubt, that New Hampshire and Maine will go for Crawford, as some say, but in my opinion they will go for Clay. Vermont will go along with New York, and we all know that New York will never go for Adams. Pennsylvania

we may confide in, for Jackson, Clinton, or Clay. Ohio will be on the same side, and Kentucky and Tennessee, also, without counting other states. Here you have at once a map of the political country, that will put Mr. Adams in a contemptible minority. Let us suppose him to have Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland.—Count up your votes, and you will find them as mere dust in the balance.—So much then for Mr. Adams. Do not trouble yourself about him. Crawford is the only formidable opponent of Mr. Clay; and he is only rendered formidable by his stupendous powers of intrigue and wickedness, by his unblushingly prostitution of principles, and his tyrannical and ambitious deportment. God help us if ever that man should be President. And when you see such an English Tory as Rufus King electioneering for him, when you behold the "NATIVE OF VIRGINIA," that unprincipled libeller of our venerable Jefferson, and all the old adherents of Aaron Burr, electioneering for him, you will agree with me, that should he succeed, we may bid an eternal adieu to liberty and happiness.

There is very little business before Congress at present of an important national character. In the House of Representatives, a bill has been reported by the committee on "MANUFACTURES," proposing an alteration in the tariff. Thirty per cent. additional duty on Woolens is proposed by this bill, and on some other articles a proportionate increase is contemplated. But it is the general opinion that the bill will not become a law this session, although it has been twice read in the House, and committed. Why it should not pass, it is hard to tell, for the state of the Nation urgently demands that something should be done for our home manufactures.

But it is the fashion of the day to look to the Treasury for the indications of our prosperity; a fallacy that will yet prove fatal to this country. As well might you consider the riches of gamblers, bawds and tavern keepers, as evidence of the prosperity of individuals. The more the country is beggared by importations, the fuller the Treasury will become; society might be Bankrupt, while the Treasury was overflowing. But this is one of the vices of a Stockjobbing Government, and we are so ambitious of imitating England, that poor decrepit Debauchee, now helpless from vice and disease, that we even adopt her worst blemishes, rather than resemble her. You see your Mr. Ingham has brought up a resolution trying to puzzle Mr. Crawford. This is a scheme of the Calhounites, but Crawford's clerks and friends together will work him through. Mr. Kustis has submitted a Resolution that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether any Legislative provision is necessary to effect a final adjustment of the accounts of D. D. Tompkins—the 193 dollars a day—Vice President! So you see his honour will get his small commission of 90,000! for a walk to the Bank! The bill to lay out a road from Ohio to Michigan, has passed a second reading in the House by 130 to 21. The people do not concur with Mr. Monroe in his views of the Constitution. I hope to see congress yet making turnpikes and canals, from one end of the Union to the other. So God bless you. It is not true that Mr. — is —

## ORIGINAL REVIEW.

### Account of An Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains,

Performed in the years 1819 and '20, by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War: under the command of MAJOR STEPHEN H. LONG, from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the exploring party. In two vols. with an Atlas, Philad. 1823. (CONTINUED.)

That there is much to admire in these volumes, cannot be denied, but on the other hand, we cannot conceal that there is something to condemn. The mass of information here accumulated relative to the history, character, habits and customs of the various Indian nations, that they passed through on their expedition, is extremely valuable; but in many instances, the obscene and the trifling are too copiously detailed. We are perfectly aware, that it is as necessary to be acquainted with the vices as with the virtues of a people, in order to form a just estimation of their character: but odious and detestable practices, should only be intimated in general terms, less repulsive to decency, than the picture here delineated; or they might have been thrown into the form of a note, in the Latin language. We object to this blot upon its pages, because we felt the shock it produced in us while reading, and the unfavourable impression it was calculated to leave upon the mind.

In the following account of the practice of human sacrifice, we behold a singular coincidence of barbarous superstition among the American Indians to other uncivilized people.

"The Pawnee Loups, heretofore exhibited the singular anomaly, amongst the American nations, of a people addicted to the inhuman, superstitious rite, of making propitiatory offerings of human victims to *Pemna, the great star*. The origin of this sanguinary sacrifice is unknown; probably it existed previously to their intercourse with the white traders. This solemn ceremony was performed annually, and immediately preceded their horticultural operations, for the success of which it appears to have been instituted. A branch of this duty, the performance of which they believed to be required by the great star, it was supposed would be sac-

ceeded by the total failure of their crops of maize, beans, and pumpkins, and the consequent total privation of their vegetable food.

To obviate a national calamity so formidable, any person was at liberty to offer up a prisoner of either sex, that by his prowess in war he had become possessed of.

"The devoted individual was clothed in the gayest and most costly attire; profusely supplied with the choicest food, and constantly attended by the Magi, who anticipated all his wants, cautiously concealed from him the real object of their sedulous attentions, and endeavoured to preserve his mind in a state of cheerfulness, with the view of promoting obsequy, thereby rendering the sacrifice more acceptable to their *Ceres*.

"When the victim was thus sufficiently fattened for their purpose, a suitable day was appointed for the performance of the rite, that the whole nation might attend.

"The victim was bound to a cross, in presence of the assembled multitude, when a solemn dance was performed, and after some other ceremonies, the warrior, whose prisoner he had been, cleaved his head with the tomahawk, and his speedy death was insured by numerous archers, who penetrated his body with their arrows.

"A trader informed us that the squaws cut pieces of flesh from the deceased, with which they greased their *hose*; but this was denied by another who had been present at one of these sacrifices. However this may be, the ceremony was believed to have called down a blessing upon their labours of the field, and they proceeded to planting without delay.

"The present mild and humane chief of the nation, Latelesha, or Knife-Chief, has long regarded this sacrifice as an unnecessary and cruel exhibition of power, exercised upon unfortunate and defenceless individuals, whom they were bound to protect, and he valiantly endeavoured to abolish it by philanthropic admonitions.

"An Ietan woman who was brought captive into the village, was doomed to the great Star by the warrior whose property she had become by the fate of War. She underwent the usual preparations, and on the appointed day was led to the cross, amidst a great concourse of people, as eager, perhaps, as their civilized fellow men, to witness the horrors of an execution. The victim was bound to the cross with thongs of skin, and the usual ceremonies being performed, her dread of a more terrible death was about to be terminated by the tomahawk and the arrow. At this critical juncture, Petahesharoo (son of the Knife-Chief) stepped forward into the area, and in a hurried but firm manner, declared that it was his father's wish to abolish this sacrifice; that for himself, he had presented himself before them, for the purpose of laying down his life upon the spot, or of releasing the victim. He then cut the cords which bound her to the cross, carried her swiftly through the crowd to a house, which he presented to her, and having mounted another himself, he conveyed her beyond the reach of immediate pursuit; when, after having supplied her with food, and admonishing her to make the best of her way to her own nation, which was at the distance of at least four hundred miles, he was constrained to return to his village. The emancipated Ietan had, however, the good fortune, on her journey of the subsequent day, to meet with a war party of her own people, by whom she was conveyed to her family in safety."

We cannot avoid a suspicion, in the perusal of the many romantic and generous achievements recorded by our travellers, of their credulity having been sometimes imposed upon, by the stories and fabrications of traders, a race of men, remarkable for all the vices of both savage and civilized life, and never respected for their love of truth. The veracity of such narrators must always be held in doubt, and where our travellers were not eye witnesses to the facts, we shall be perfectly justified in doubting their reality, at least where they violate probability, or transcend the known virtues of our uncivilized brethren.

The work before us abounds in interesting anecdotes, and important scientific details; but we incline to think, that if the former had been published in a separate volume from the latter, it would have been for the benefit of the author as well as of the Public. As it is, the mass of scientific information here accumulated, proves a serious obstacle to the general diffusion and perusal of the work; and to the majority of readers, it must always form a repulsive feature, even at the threshold of the undertaking. The section of country explored is the most interesting within our continent; and the numerous tribes of Indians who now inhabit it, give animation to a scene otherwise dreary and desolate. The perils and privations, and sufferings of the exploring party, are such as few can conceive without having experienced a similar hardship; but we can sympathise, because somewhat familiar with them. It is scarcely credible to believe what we hear of the numerous tribes of Indians in these regions, explored by Major Long. We have here described to us, the *Ojoes*, the *Omanawans*, the *Poncahs*, the *Pawnees*, the *Grand Pawnees*, *Republican Pawnees*, *Loup Pawnees*, *Oagras*, *Konzas*, *Sious*, *Jatans*, *Kaskas*, *Kiaways*, *Shiennos*, *Crows*, *Arrapahoes*, &c. besides several others we cannot now recollect, or have not space to name.

We have already freely animadverted upon what we conceive to be blemishes upon the general splendour of the Work before us. To the exceptions already made to it, we may add, what appears to us a material fault in the manner of narrating the character, manners, and habits of the Indians, which is too colloquial, and gossiping for a scientific and philosophical work of this elevated class. If something of the spirit of generalization had been infused into this part of the narrative, more system as well as perspicuity would have shone through it, and the mind of the reader would have derived an immediate insight into some controlling principle, or beneficial result. As it is, a mass of valuable information lies in undigested chaos before us; not always written in the best, or most polished and highly wrought style—and while we are amused by



the person of its anecdote, and chat, we feel the want of that elevated philosophical position, so gratifying and instructive to a classical judgment. We have already hinted at the obscurities that detract from the merits of this Work; but we should not discharge our duty, either to the author, or to the public, if we omitted to advise him, to expunge from its pages, whenever it may pass through a second edition, the disgraceful anecdote of the old Indian, who while striking the post, recounted the catastrophe of his horse-stealing adventure, to the great merriment and edification of his savage companions. Such incidents debase and degrade the mind, but never enlighten it.

Having spoken of minor incidental defects, we can with more appearance of justice, and a fuller conviction of impartiality, now express ourselves in praise of *Major Long's Expedition*; which to the man of science, the philosopher, and the curious observer of nature, in every part of the world, must prove an invaluable acquisition, as important as it is interesting. The natural as well as moral philosopher, will here perceive a new and boundless field opened to his researches and speculations. The face of nature, the structure of the earth, the minerals hid in its womb, and the flowers that blow upon and adorn its surface; the animals that populate its plains, its mountains, and its forests, up to the lusty and ferocious savage, who hunts them for his prey, at once the means of clothing and subsistence; are all described with the skill and minuteness of science, intent upon adding to the stock of general knowledge. The Mineralogist and the Botanist, will here discover an ample field, that will yield them high gratification; while the philanthropist and the statesman will not want for subjects, on which to speculate, inquire, and reflect. To our government, it is of incalculable advantage, in more respects than one. Indeed, we may affirm, without exaggeration, that *Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains*, has opened a new era in our literature, and scientific character; for while his work is calculated to exalt the reputation of our native country in the opinion of the learned, liberal, and scientific, throughout Europe, it cannot fail to give a spur to the emulation of our erudite scholars at home, and lead them to complete, what has here been so splendidly commenced.

The plates and maps which accompany the work in the Atlas, are highly creditable to all the artists engaged; but we could have wished to have seen a little more liberality displayed by the publishers on the score of price, for a work so eminently entitled to the character of *National*.

From the New York Statesman.

#### REVUE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE.

This publication, printed at Paris, and edited by the first men of France, speaks in high terms of the Report made by Mr. C. G. Haines to the Society for the prevention of Pauperism. However much we may be flattered by the encomiums passed on our distinguished scientific and political writers in Europe, yet in this instance we do not thank the reviewer, not that justice has not been done to the publication, but because, with our situations fully and ably stated to him in the Report, he has given us no account of the exertions and success of France in preventing crimes and pauperism. He generally approves of the course taken by the society; but observes that although they are aware of the obstacles to be surmounted and difficulties to be encountered, yet they do not clearly see the result of their exertions. We think their eyes clearly behold the termination and success of their labours. At least they who create, direct and wield public opinion, should not have declared this without pointing out the errors, and the practicability of correcting them. A simple declaration of error can but excite enquiry, or confirm ignorance. We had a right to expect that upon subjects like this, the contemporaries of the authors of the Code Napoleon would, in the spirit of instruction and philanthropy, have displayed profundity of thought and deep research in explaining the causes of crime and pauperism and the means to counteract those causes—that they would have warned America of the evils they are suffering, and taught her the course to avoid them. But such is not the fact. We are told, what all know, that our laws are better, because founded on the enlightened views of the age, and that crimes and poverty are less frequent, because of our new and fertile country.

Poverty is the most fruitful source of crime, and it also develops and produces most crimes. We do not say that crime is the inevitable consequence of poverty; but they are so intimately connected that to extirpate the one, will be to extirpate the other; and we should never attack them separately. Poverty and crimes certainly increased in the old states, and many, who were formerly too proud to beg, now demand legal charity as a matter of right. In the South pauperism is less frequent, and how much this is attributable to want of legal provision on the subject is matter of doubt. Certain it is, that when begging ceases to be reprehensible, and you receive charity through the hands of a secretary or treasurer, it no longer offends the proud and nobler feelings of our nature. Here you destroy a powerful stimulus to exertion, and render man yielding in adversity. An unbending spirit in misfortune should be encouraged in America, the tone of moral feeling should be elevated, and the dissolute in manhood should see that the life of the aged debauchee or drunkard in a hospital is accompanied with few luxuries or pleasures. An obvious distinction should be made between those who passed their life in persevering in-

dustry and were yet unfortunate, and the idle and wicked. But at present this wall of partition is broken down and we too truly feel the consequences.

Franklin's maxims have conducted much to our freedom from crime and poverty. They excited industry and economy, kept busy the head and hands, and then there was no danger of a descent to crime. A course of industry must be pointed out to the poor whereby they can see that the fruits of their labor will accumulate property, and then as they have something at stake, they will no longer encumber the parish or crowd the jail.

The Report is recommended to the statesmen and politicians of Europe as containing much information and reasoning worthy the attention of the wise, benevolent and philanthropic.

From the Nashville Gazette.

**The Next President.**—At the time we made known our intention of supporting for the next Presidency our fellow-citizen Andrew Jackson, we distinctly stated, that at the proper time we should lay before our readers, the reasons at length which induced us to select him, in preference to any other distinguished man in the Union, for that high office. As we concur in the opinion so frequently expressed, that it is as yet premature to enter into an active canvass, of the pretensions of the different Candidates named before the people, we shall persevere in the plan we at first chalked out for the government of ourselves in relation to this subject, and when, in our opinion, the proper time arrives, we shall at length give our reasons why the man of our choice, ought to be the choice of the people of the United States. They have very generally felt the benefit of and acknowledged the importance of the services he has rendered to his country. The advantages his prowess obtained for the nation, were plain and palpable; visible to the meanest capacity, and very easily comprehended;—but the peculiar capacity which characterises the man, and enabled him to do what he has done, has been so imperfectly understood, and his motives so misconstrued, that aspersions have been cast on him, vile enough to gratify malignity itself, by those whose interests would be promoted by keeping him in the walks of private life.—To correct the erroneous impressions which in many parts have been produced relative to the character of Major General Andrew Jackson, as a military and civil officer, and as a private citizen, will fall within the range we mean to take in supporting him for the office of Chief Magistrate.

To make this correction, and to place this man's conduct before the people in its proper light, we deem our limited capacity all sufficient, even if not one single pen should come forth to our assistance; for "truth is mighty, and will prevail." The diffusion of truth, is the duty of every Editor of a public Journal, and all that we ask in behalf of the Candidate of our choice, at the hands of our brethren of the type, who differ with us in opinion, is, that they will not suppress, garble, nor mistake the facts we shall hereafter set forth. Comment on them they may at their pleasure contradict, deny, or disprove them if they can—only let the people judge for themselves, and thus will the opportunity be fairly afforded, for them to be just to themselves and to the individual, who it admitted has rendered to their services of importance.

**A Call for Proof.**—When General Jackson was first announced as a candidate for the Presidency, various opinions were given as to its correctness.—One pretended to think it was a hoax.—Another, that the nominators merely intended to compliment the man, without any intention of supporting him for the office.—Another thought them serious, but that the man stood no chance for success.—These and such like opinions, we considered as merely evasive; and put forth to gain time until the game was so far advanced, as to enable folks to form some idea as to how the bowls would run—as such they were very convenient—the givers of them would not stand committed to any thing, and might take the side which promised most.—But we have lately seen in several of the papers which we receive an article copied from the Aurora, in which the General is withdrawn from the list of candidates, on authority which the Editor says is entitled to credit.—Now, as there is not the least foundation for such an assertion, we call on the Aurora to correct its statement, or give to the public the authority on which it was made.

Some of the eastern papers represent William Clarke, the state treasurer, as the democratic candidate of the west, for the next governor, we are at a loss to know whence this information is derived, as we believe he was never thought of for that situation, except in Crawford county among his particular friends.

Western Argus.

#### Married.

On Wednesday Evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. Henry H. Hodely of Philadelphia, to Miss Ann Powell, of Liverpool.

#### Port of Philadelphia.

##### CLEARED.

Schr. Ajax, Mullen, Jr. Fayal, P. Luciani.

##### MEMORANDA.

Ship Electra, Robinson, of Philad. for London, at Gravesend, on the 4th Dec.  
Brigs Clio, Burkhardt, and South America, Abbot, hence at Monte Video, on the 21st Nov.  
Brig General Jackson, West, hence at Buenos Ayres.  
Schr. Mary Ann, Vennart, hence at Portsmouth N. H.  
NEW YORK. Arrived Packet Ship Philadelphia, Bowen, of Philad. 54 days from Liverpool, and 34 from land, with dry goods, crates &c. to H. Simpson, W. A. Ross, Betton, J. Turnpenny, J. Horner, S. Phelps, T. & R. Eap. W. C. Cardwell, Rogers & Brothers, W. A. Morris, N. Trotter, A. Henry Jr. & Co. W. H. Richards, A. Slater, H. Gardner, J. Wood, W. Page, Craig, Houston & Co. W. Gardner, Read & Gray, J. M. Wright, T. Dobson, J. G. Oliver & Co. all of Philadelphia.

#### Jefferson's Manuel,

New Edition.

Just received, and for Sale, by  
ABRAHAM SMALL.

No. 165, Chesnut Street.  
A MANUEL of Parliamentary Practice, compiled originally for the use of the Senate of the United States, by Thomas Jefferson. To which are added, the rules and order of both Houses of Congress. Published at Washington City. Price, One dollar. Jan. 16—61

## THE MUSEUM, NO. 7

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

E. LITTELL,

No. 88, Chesnut Street,

The Museum of Foreign Literature

and Science, No. 7,

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT WALSH, Jr. Esq.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements.

Conjectures respecting the Greek Fire of the Middle Ages.

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English immediately from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes taken from the most approved commentators; to which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse, by George Sale, Gent.

Gems, principally from the Antique, drawn and etched by Richard Dugley, author of Select Gems, &c. with illustrations in Verse, by the Rev. George Croly, A. M. &c.

An account of the last illness, Decence, and Post Mortem appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Archibald Annot, M. D.

On the Physiology of the Root in Plants. By John Murray, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. Cecil's Machine, in which Hydrogen Gas is the Moving Power.

Account of the Memoires de la Societe de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve.

On the Taste for the Picturesque.

A Vocabulary of proper names and words.

Travels along the Mediterranean, and parts adjacent, in company with the Earl of Belmore, during the years 1816-17-18; extending as far as the Second Cataract of the Nile, Jerusalem, Damascus, Balbec, &c. &c. By Robert Richardson, M. D.

Recent Letters on Spain.

Memoir of Rossini the Composer.

Jan. 16—61.

By Titon Grelaud,

No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

Letter Paper and Blank Books.

ON FRIDAY EVENING.

The 17th inst. at the auction store.

100 reams quarto post paper, No. 1; 2 cases blank books, containing 39 letters, 126 day books, 138 blank books, 11 bill books, 214 doz. cap books, ruled and sewed.

Book Sale—By Catalogue.

ON MONDAY EVENING.

At the auction store.

A collection of valuable medical, historical, theological and miscellaneous books.

The catalogues with the books, will be ready for examination on Saturday and Monday.

Jan. 16.

By T. B. Freeman & Son.

The regular sale of Books, in future, will be on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

No. 1988 Freeman's Public Sales.

On Monday the 20th January, at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, No. 209 Chesnut street.

All the entire stock in trade of the late John Mellich, comprising a valuable collection of Engraved Copper Plates, with the copy rights and impressions from the said plates; embracing:

6 Plates of the Map of the U. States.

12 Small Plates for the descriptive volume.

4 do. do. do. do. (superseded)

4 Plates of the Map of the World.

2 small Plates for the descriptive volume.

4 Plates for Traveller's Directory, viz.

Map of the United States.

Do. Northern Section of do.

Do. Southern do. of do.

Do. Diagram do.

11 Plates for the General and School Atlas.

8 Do. of different States, viz. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana.

6 Plates of Counties of Pennsylvania, viz. Philadelphia, Montgomery, Dauphin, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Somerset and Luzerne.

7 Plates for Military Atlas.

1 do. Chart of the Atlantic Ocean.

1 do. part of the American Coast.

1 do. United States, (Geological.)

1 do. Pilgrim's Progress.

4 Plates Map of Georgia.

4 do. do. of Ohio.

2 do. old map of do.

1 do. for Map of Bucks County, Penn.

Also, Stock of Maps on hand, mounted, and in sheets.

Also, Description of the U. States, to accompany the large Map, partly bound and partly in sheets.

Description of the World. do. do.

Traveller's Directory. do. do.

School Geography. do. do.

Advice to emigrants. do. do.

A valuable assortment of Books.

An assortment of Sea Charts.

Printing Presses and materials for printing.

Materials for preparing and mounting Maps.

Stock of Paper of various sizes, vellum and Bank.

Mathematical Instruments, Globes, &c. &c.

No. 1987 Freeman's Public Sales.

Household Furniture.

On the 24th inst. at half past 10 o'clock in the morning,

will be sold on the premises, No. 209, Chesnut street,

All the neat Household Furniture of John Mellich;

deceased, comprising Side Board, Breakfast and dining

Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding,

with a variety of other articles, not enumerated as well

as the Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTIONEER, CHAS. MERT.

Corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets.

Public Sales of New and Second-

hand Furniture,

Will be held at the above place, every Wednesday

and Saturday mornings, at half past ten o'clock.

Families who are desirous of disposing of secondhand

furniture, and replacing it with new, in the immediate

fashion, will have an opportunity of doing it to advantage

by attending the above sales. A very large and

convenient room, formerly occupied as a Ball Room,

has been appropriated for the convenience of exhibiting

the goods to advantage, and at the same time giving an

accommodation to purchasers, without subjecting them

to the inconvenience of being crowded, as is generally

the case in furniture sales at the dwelling houses of the

owners. No exertion will be wanting on the part of

the subscribers, to give satisfaction to both buyer and

seller. As the transactions of their establishment will

be conducted for ready money, prompt payment and

moderate charges will be made on the removal of the

goods, to the owners thereof.

Beds, Mattresses, and Venetian

Blinds.

The public are respectfully informed, that they may

be supplied with an extensive assortment of Feather

Beds, warranted of the best cleaned Feathers, also

Mattresses of the best curled hair, and Venetian Blinds

of different sizes.

N. B. The Beds and Mattresses are covered with

the best water proof Ticking.

All the above articles can be depended upon, and

will be sold either by quantity or retail, much under the

usual charges for ready money.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A large assortment of Ladies' Reticles and Children's

Pocket Books, rich French gilt China, &c. &c.

N. B. The above goods will be ready for examination

this afternoon.

T. B. Freeman & Son,

Jan. 9

Auctioneers.

## Cobbett's Sermons,

Price one dollar.

COBBETT'S Cottage Economy, 60 75.

Tull's Husbandedry, with an Introduction, by Cobbett, 2 dollars.

(The above are just received from London.)

Scott's Military Tactics, abridged.

The Artillerist.

Cavalry Tactics.

(The three last by Lieutenant Colonel Pierce Darrow.)

Woodbridge's Atlas.

Woodbridge's Geography, 60 50.

The Geography is on a new plan, is adorned with interesting cuts, and is highly recommended by very respectable names. For further information, and to examine the book, Teachers and others are requested to call at No. 88, Chesnut street.

Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, No. 7, is nearly ready. Price 6 dollars per year.

Journal of Foreign Medicine, No. 9, is just published.

No. 1 of the Christian Advocate, (edited by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.) is in press.

Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Traits of the Aborigines, a Poem.

Dr. Morse's Narrative of a Journey on Indian Affairs.

Vol. 3, of the Remains of H. K. White.

Songs of Zion, by James Montgomery.

Cambe's Pharmacology.

Sporting Anecdotes.

For Sale by

E. LITTELL,

No. 88, Chesnut street.

Jan. 16—61.

Bliss's Patent Cylindrical Cocks.

By the Gross or Dozen,

For Sale at the Manufactory Prices, by

Allen Armstrong,

No. 113, Market Street.

40 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, an indentured servant boy named JOSEPH HEISTER, about 18 years of age,

stout make; he took with him a complete new suit of clothes, several shirts and other articles of clothing.

All persons are forbidden harboring the said apprentice. Any person bringing him home to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

T. B. Freeman.

Jan. 9—61.

Blair's Grammar of Philosophy.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

By W. W. WOODWARD,

South-west corner of Chesnut and Second streets.

A New and Improved Edition of

A GRAMMAR OF

Natural & Experimental Philosophy.

By the Rev. David Blair.

With one hundred Engravings on Wood.

Jan. 9—61.

Just Received and for Sale by

ABRAHAM SMALL,

No. 165, Chesnut street,

The Rainbow; or, Lights and Shadows of Fashionable Life; illustrated by

"Three single gentlemen rolled into one"

Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Price 25 cents.

Jan. 4, 1823.

## CHEAP HARDWARE.

### THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having removed his Store from No. 56, to No. 113, Market street, 2d door below Third street, has opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Japanned Ware, AND FANCY GOODS,

WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE LAST ARRIVALS, VIZ.

Knives and Forks	Carpenters' Squares	Pocket Books
Pen and Pocket Knives	Turn Screws	Needles
Shoe and Butcher Knives	Bonnet Wire	Knitting Pins
Razors	Jews' Harps	Steel Top Thimbles
Scissors	Commede Knobs	Taylor's Lined do.
Chisels	Bed Caps	Gilt, Plated, Pearl, Metal, and Ivory
Plane Irons	Candlesticks	Contant Vest Buttons
Files and Saws of every description	Brass and Patent Cochs	Bone Moulds
Knob Locks and Latches	Snuff Boxes	Tea Kettles
Thumb and Norfolk Latches	Plated and Tinned Staircases	Coffee Mills
Gun and Rifle Locks	Do. Staircases	Flammens
Do. Flints	Plated Fancy Saddlery	Spades and Shovels
Do. Mounting	Straining Webbs	Frying Pans
Shoe and Saddler's Pincers	Cotton and Worsted do.	Scythes
Compasses	Diaper do.	Straw Knives
Hinges and Screws	Ivory and Horn Combs	Augurs
Brasses and Bits	Combs and Cases	Awls and Vices
Hones and Razor Stropps	Plated and Japanned Castors	Hoes of all sizes
Fish Hooks	Japanned Tea Trays	Trace and Halter Chains
Tacks and Sprigs	Do. Waiters	Turkey Oil Stone
Awl Blades and Hafts	Do. Bread Baskets	Curry Combs
Streelards	Britannia Table and Tea Spoons	Rat Traps
Shovels and Tongs	Iron do. do.	Slates
Bed Screws	Brass and Plated Pencil Cases	Curriers' Knives
Spectacles	Lead and Slate Pencils	Crowley Steel
Scale Beams	Watch Chains, S	



LETTER FROM GENERAL SMITH.

From the National Intelligencer.  
To the Freeholders of the Counties of Washington, Wylie, Russell, Tazewell, Lee, and Scott.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is now about twenty four years since one of the Representatives of the State of Vermont was confined some months in a loathsome dungeon, for having, before the passage of the sedition act, written a vindication of his opinions respecting the official conduct of the executive of the United States. Let us thank Heaven that those evil times are gone by, that the sedition law is no more; and that the Representative may express to his constituents his opinions of the qualifications and public conduct of public men. If we would preserve those rights, on the exercise of which all others depend, let us be cautious whom we select to rule over us.

The election of Chief Magistrate of this great nation, whose patronage amounts to many hundred thousand dollars annually, and who has power to eject from office all who will not sing political hallelujahs, (a power sternly used during the administration of President Adams,) is the most important that the people have to make. It is the duty of their political watchmen, their Representatives, to warn them, if danger to their liberties is likely to proceed from such an election. I performed that duty toward you, in a frank, candid, temperate manner, in a letter which I did not cause to be inserted in the newspapers, but which was certainly not confidential. I find myself, in consequence thereof, engaged in a controversy, before the whole nation, with one of the candidates for the office of President; and called on to acknowledge error, or defend the cause of truth. I choose the latter.

In my former address, I passed slightly over the connection of Mr. Adams with a former President; but Mr. Adams seems to be unwilling that it should be thus slightly passed over. I admit that the people of the United States, when they consider the recorded political sentiments of President Adams, and that fruit of his administration, the sedition act, ought not thus slightly to pass it over. Mr. Adams speaks of his filial piety, and doubtless the political principles I have alluded to are indelibly impressed on his mind. I have extracted from a celebrated misnamed political work some of those principles, and copied others from the selections made by another hand, and present them to your consideration.

"I only contend," says President Adams, "that the English constitution is, in theory, the most stupendous fabric of human invention, both for the adjustment of the balance, and the prevention of its vibrations."

"Go into every village in New England, and you will find that the office of justice of the peace, and even the place of representative, which has ever depended on the free election of the people, have generally descended from generation to generation, in three or four families at most."

"There are, and always have been, in every state, numbers possessed of some degree of family pride, who have been invariably encouraged, if not flattered in it, by the people."

"And if I should undertake to say, there never was a good government in the world, that did not consist of the three simple species of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, I think I may make it good."

"I shall shew that a nobility or gentry, in a popular government, not over balancing it, is the very life and soul of it."

"They [the essays of the greatest writers] are very much to our purpose, to shew the utility and necessity of different orders of men, and of an equilibrium of powers and privileges."

"The only remedy is, to throw the rich and the proud into one group, in a separate assembly, and then tie their hands."

"By placing them alone by themselves, the society avails itself of all their abilities and virtues; they become a solid check to the representatives themselves, as well as to the executive power; and you disarm them entirely of the power to do mischief."

"Democracy becomes tyranny. How shall this be prevented? By giving it an able and independent ally in an aristocratical assembly, with whom it may unite against the unjust and illegal designs of any one man."

"From this example, as from all others, it appears, that there can be no government of laws, without a balance, and that there can be no balance without three orders; and that even three orders can never balance each other, unless each, in its department, is independent and absolute."

"The English constitution is the result of the most mature deliberation on universal history and philosophy."

"The Lacedaemonian republic may, with propriety, be called monarchial, and had the three essential parts of the best possible government; it was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy."

"Unless three powers have an absolute vote or negative to every law, the constitution can never be preserved."

"Orders of men, watching and balancing each other, are the only security."

"Nothing has ever effected [protecting the laws, liberties, and properties of the people,] but three different orders of men, bound, by their interest to watch over each other, and stand the guardians of the laws."

"Tyranny will be the effect, whoever are

mighty enough, and in no wise responsible to its laws. The Senate consists of upwards of three hundred hereditary nobles, whose number the king may increase at pleasure; together with twenty-six clergymen of the dominant sect. The house of Representatives contains three hundred and thirty-four representatives of boroughs; the most of which contain less than one hundred voters; many less than ten voters; and some not more than one voter. The Parliament may continue as long as they, with the King please; at present the period is seven years; it has been sometimes one, and sometimes three years. The members have continued twelve and eighteen years. The King has a negative on the laws, appoints the bishops and archbishops, and convenes and dissolves the convocations of the clergy. Such is the most stupendous fabric of human invention, and the most perfect of all forms of government, according to President Adams.

Mr. Adams, in his papers signed "Publicola," and written in 1791, apparently for the purpose of preventing any reform in the British government, animadverts on the work entitled "The Rights of Man," written by Mr. Burke, in answer to an essay written by Mr. Burke who denied the right of a people to change their government. Mr. Burke, in speaking of the French Revolution, affirmed that "if the majority of any other people, the people of England for instance, wish to make the same change, they have the same right; just the same undoubtedly; that is, none at all." The doctrine of Mr. Paine was different. He said that "the end of all political associations is the preservation of the rights of man, which rights are liberty, property, and security; that the nation is the source of all sovereignty derived from it." That "when a nation changes its habits of thinking, it is no longer to be governed as before." He spoke the language of our declaration of independence, and of our bills of rights. Mr. Adams took up the pen on the side of Mr. Burke, the advocate for established abuses, and argued that for the British government to call a convention would be a flagrant breach of trust, and the abdication of the authority lawfully committed to them. They might, he said, dissolve themselves; by calling a convention by act of parliament appeared to him to involve an absurdity. "It is not," says Mr. Adams, a mechanical horror against the name of a king or of aristocracy, nor a physical antipathy to the sound of an extravagant title, or to the sight of an innocent ribbon, than can authorize a people to lay violent hands upon the constitution which protects their rights and guards their liberties."

It is a singular circumstance, that the enemy of reform whose arguments were most relied on in England, in 1792, in opposition to "The Rights of Man," was a native American citizen—Mr. Adams. When the prosecution against Mr. Paine for writing the Rights of Man came on to be tried, the attorney general relied on the arguments of Mr. Adams to prove that, to write against hereditary government, the crown and parliament, was a libel. The principles of liberty must indeed be scorned and abandoned by that American citizen, who, in a contest for human rights on the other side of the Atlantic, should take the side of the enemies of reform, against an oppressed people, tell them that they have delegated all their collective power; and insult them by saying that their tyrannical government "protects their rights and guards their liberties."

It is worthy of particular remark, at what time these essays were written—in June, 1791, when all the friends of liberty had high hopes of the happy termination of the French revolution. Some excesses, it is true, had been committed; but it was not until January, 1793, that the king was put to death. At such a time to write against changes of government favourable to the rights of the people, proposed to be effected by conventions, was an offence against liberty, that the friends of free government ought not to pardon.

As Mr. Adams complains that one of his expressions has been distorted and misrepresented in the newspapers, I will copy it. Mr. Jefferson having written with reference to the Rights of Man, thus: "I have no doubt our citizens will rally a second time around the standard of common sense"—Mr. Adams, speaking of this and other expressions, says, "They seem, like the Arabian prophet, to call upon all true believers in the Islam of democracy, to draw their swords, and in the fervor of their devotion, to compel their countrymen to cry out 'There is but one Goddess of Liberty and Common Sense is her prophet.'" This was a skirmish of the wit of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams says his opinion of Paine and his writings was not then (in 1791) very exalted. His opinion then was very different, not only from that of Mr. Jefferson, but from other distinguished men of the day, as well as from the opinions of the Congress of the United States, expressed after the close of the revolution. And Mr. Adams himself, in 1791, has coupled the name of Mr. Paine with that of Mr. Jefferson, and said, "both those gentlemen are entitled to the gratitude of their countrymen." Mr. Burke spoke of Mr. Paine as "the author of the celebrated pamphlet which prepared the minds of the people for independence." Lord Erskine said, in 1792, "I can only say that Mr. Paine may be right throughout, but that Mr. Burke cannot." Mr. Paine has been uniform in his opinions; but Mr. Burke has not. Yet it seems Mr. Adams' opinion of Mr. Paine was not very exalted; and Lord Erskine prefers him to Mr. Burke. Let

October, 2, 1785.  
"On the report of the committee consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Howell and Mr. Long, to whom were referred sundry letters from Thomas Paine, and the report on his letter of the 14th September."

"Resolved, That the Board of the Treasury take order for paying to Mr. Thos. Paine the sum of three thousand dollars, for the considerations mentioned in the resolution of the 26th of August last."

Mr. Adams very adroitly attempts to draw your attention to the exceptional writings of Mr. Paine, published subsequent to the date of his own essay, entitled "Publicola"; but they can have no effect on the character of Mr. Paine, and his writings, as it stood in 1791; nor do they afford any apology for Mr. Adams, whose object seems to have been to discourage the progress of liberty, and to lower the standing of Mr. Jefferson, whose name he had no occasion to make use of, if his sole object was to combat the arguments of Mr. Paine.

I now proceed to consider the explanations given by Mr. Adams, of those votes from which I drew the conclusion, that he opposed the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and is no statesman. Mr. Adams would not vote for the act to take possession of Louisiana, as he says, because the second section was unconstitutional. That section provided a temporary government, organized on the principles of the former foreign government to continue until the end of the then present session of Congress. He admits now that Congress have a constructive power to pass such a law; but says the advocates for the bill could not shew the power.

I should have expected the advocates of the bill to contend, and a statesman readily to assent, that beyond the limits of the United States this nation has the same power and right that any other nation has beyond its limits; that these rights can only be exercised by the government, either with or without law, as the case shall require; that the treaty making power of this government is as full and perfect as the treaty making power of other governments; that Congress have power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution any power vested in the government; and consequently, have power to pass the necessary laws to carry into execution the treaty making power. I should have expected them also to have called in aid, that clause of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States; and, as Mr. Adams says, that, "of the power to make the treaty," he "had no doubt, as having been granted by the Constitution;" I cannot perceive how it happened that the advocates of the measure found it impracticable to convince him that Congress possessed power to pass the laws necessary and proper to carry the treaty into effect.

Mr. Adams does not appear to have expressed any objection to the provisions of the act for taking possession of Louisiana, as conferring arbitrary power. He was opposed he says, to any legislation respecting Louisiana. If the treaty of cession had not changed the rights of the inhabitants, they would have no cause to complain of being, for a few weeks, governed, as they had before that time been governed; and this law, which Mr. Adams opposed, guaranteed to those inhabitants what before they did not possess, the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. No new power was exercised in Louisiana; the powers usually exercised there, were restrained, and the salutary exercise thereof enjoined.

Mr. Adams, it seems, would have taken possession of Louisiana, and would then have taken the sense of the inhabitants of that country, before he would have passed any laws to have force there. Well, suppose Gen. Wilkinson and his army in possession of the country and its fortifications; the sense of the inhabitants is taken, and the various people, from all the nations of Europe, the men of colour, the Washanagos, and the Indians, are brought to the poll, and a majority of the whole number vote against being subject to, or united with the United States. Would Mr. Adams, as a Statesman, have given up the country, and lost fifteen millions?

Perhaps Mr. Adams might have admitted that we had a right to the land; but even that could not be sold without legislating for Louisiana. The doctrine contended for by Mr. Adams will not do in practice. We possess the same rights as other nations, and the same power as other governments, without the limits of the state. War is a game, which, if we should at any time play at, as we must play what we loose, so we shall take what we win. But neither Ceylon nor Cuba can become one of the United States by treaty. That can only happen by the consent of the American people in Congress assembled; for Congress alone has power to admit a state. The President and Senate cannot, by the treaty, exercise a power, which the states and people have committed only to Congress.

\* See Publicola, No. 5. † No. 4.  
"How partial is fortune! The man who, by his powerful pen, prepared the minds of the people for independence," without which the sword could not have achieved it, received three thousand dollars; and Mr. Adams has received, as has been stated, nearly one hundred thousand dollars. For what services? Of the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Adams, during his several missions under the federal administration, so much has been deemed worthy to appear in the State Papers as might make three common pages.

LELAND'S DEMOSTHENES, 2 vols. 8vo.

Meikle's Lullaby, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Comper's Homer, 4 vols. 8vo.  
Urgular's Commentaries on Classical Learning 1 vol. 8vo.  
Baron's Lectures, Belles Lettres and Logic, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Tooke's Divisions of Parity, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Murphy's Tacton, 6 vols. 8vo.  
Beasley on the science of the Human Mind, 1 vol. 8vo.  
Beautiful Pocket Edition of Virgil, Terence, Horace, Juvenal and Persius, Claudian, Lucian, &c.

Just received and for Sale by  
S. POTTER, & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers,  
No. 87, Chesnut street.

Where may be had, Books in every department of Literature and Science, on the most liberal terms.

Jan. 11, 1823.

Major Long's Expedition.

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